

AMERICAN VESSELS

LIABLE TO SEARCH BY FLEET BLOCKADING CRETE.

Greek Vessels Captured by an Austrian Cruiser—England to Take No Part in Blockade of Greece Should It Occur—Turkish Troops Driven Out of Malaxa by Insurgents Saved From Complete Destruction by Turkish Gunboats.

Canoe, March 25.—The Austrian cruiser *Satellit* has arrived at Suda bay, having in custody a Greek steamer with sixty volunteers on board and a Greek sailing vessel laden with ammunition intended for the Cretan insurgents. These vessels were captured by the *Satellit* while they were attempting to run the blockade.

Constantinople, March 25.—It is stated that in the event of a blockade of Greek ports by the warships of the powers the admiral commanding the British squadron is under instructions to acquiesce therein. But the British fleet will take no part in the actual blockade.

It is reported that the Turkish squadron which sailed from Gallipoli yesterday ostensibly for Smyrna and Salonica, has been ordered to cruise in the Aegean sea.

Canoe, March 25.—The artillery of the insurgents surrounding the town of Malaxa, having rendered that place untenable to the Turkish troops comprising the Malaxa garrison, the latter have retired to Suda bay last evening. They were pursued by the insurgents, who kept up a heavy fire upon the Turkish warships opened fire upon the insurgents, causing them to retire to the interior. But for the timely assistance of the warships the Turks would have been well nigh annihilated. The attempt to retake the garrison at Malaxa, which was made last night, was as disastrous to the Turks as was the effort they made yesterday. The detachment of troops carrying a supply of provisions was met by a strong force of insurgents and compelled to retreat with considerable loss.

London, March 25.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Hon. George N. Curzon, under-secretary of state, in reply to an inquiry on the subject that British and American merchantmen and vessels of the same class of other nationalities consigned to agents at ports in Crete, were liable to be searched should they attempt to reach their destination despite the blockade of the island, and would also run the risk of being prevented from delivering their cargoes, at the discretion of the admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters. The blockade, Mr. Curzon said, was a measure of police enforced with the consent of the sovereign powers.

Mr. Curzon also said that Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador at Constantinople, had been instructed to urge upon the representatives of the powers, as well as upon the porte, the idea that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete would greatly facilitate the withdrawal of the Greeks from the island.

Advert as Your Business.

Do you want good times. Then advertise them.

Many a good cause has been won through the enthusiasm of its adherents, and many a good thing has been brought to pass simply through believers in it resolutely and incessantly "booming" it.

The merchant who goes about with a long and sorrowful face, and who sighs like a lover when the subject of business is broached, scares away from his store many an intending purchaser. The business man who, when asked to advertise, wrings his hands, and, almost with tears in his voice, replies, "My dear sir, times are so hard and business is so slow that I cannot afford to pay one cent in advertising," hides himself from the seeker after the very articles he has for sale; practically draws his curtains and closes his doors to the public.

The man who stands at a door without knocking, simply trusts to luck to have it opened to him. The man who stands in the street, and looks at the market and then does not advertise, simply trusts to the chance of customers stumbling on to the bargains he can give them.

The merchant princes of this country know the value of printers ink, and the huge fortunes they have made are founded on the rock of persistent, liberal and judicious advertising. As any one of them and he will tell you that every dollar spent in advertising has borne him compound interest.

Do you want good times? Then advertise for them. And keep on advertising. Do not overdo it, but do it steadily and within your means, and put brains in the work. Change your advertisements frequently, and say something new to the public each time, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory to you.—Durham Sun.

Electricity in Sugar Making.

Keen interest is being shown by sugar manufacturers and refiners in the number of avenues which are being opened up in which electricity is simplifying and economizing the processes of the sugar industry. It would seem that before long every stage of sugar manufacture, from the expression of the juice to the turning out of the refined product, will be electrically effected. In Russia this question is equally engrossing. M. Baudry, the manager of a Russian factory, now proposes to purify beet root juice by single electrolysis, with which he has been so successful that he has discarded the Schellmeyer, Beck, Dammeyer and earlier processes. He finds that the electrolytic method gives him better work, reduction from one hour to thirty-five minutes of the time required for carbonation, more rapid evaporation and increase of from 10 to 25 per cent in the daily work of the factory. The reduction of the coloration of the juice from 100 to 23 and the complete suppression of fat in carbonation, which was formerly too weak has now become too powerful. The application of the process is most simple. Lime is added to the juice after diffusion, it is then filtered and electrolyzed. According to M. Baudry, the electrolysis acts by modifying the non-sugars. The consumption of zinc is 35 kilograms per day for 500 tons of beets.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Another Massacre in Armenia

Constantinople, March 23.—The sultan has ordered the summary dismissal and immediate arrest of the Turkish officials in Tokat, in Asia Minor, where a few days ago one hundred Armenians were massacred and a special commission will be formed before they will be tried.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP.

The Great Shooting Match at Long Branch Won by Thomas A. Marshall in a Clean Score.

Long Branch, N. J., March 25.—Tom A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, was the winner of the Grand American handicap, which was decided at Elkwood this morning. Marshall made a clean score of twenty-five birds. His share of the prize money is \$500. This is insignificant, however, compared to the honor of winning the greatest shooting match in the history of the sport. Dr. W. F. Carver, of Chicago, and Henry Koegle, of Newark, who shoots under the name of "Henry See," had a good show of tying Marshall. They killed as many birds, but in each case one fell dead out of the bounds.

When the marksmen left the traps at 6 o'clock last night, twenty-one rounds of the Grand American handicap had been shot. Marshall, Carver and Koegle were tied with a straight score. There were fifteen men who had twenty kills and twenty-two who had grased nineteen out of their twenty-one.

The continuation of the match commenced at 10:20 o'clock this morning. At that time the sun was shining brightly, but a gale from the west was sweeping over the grounds. The sportsmen knew what this meant. The birds were a fast lot, and with the help of the wind, every one agreed that it would be difficult to kill them.

When Dr. Carver faced the No. 1 trap he was cheered to the echo. An easy bird was his prey. He picked a harder one on the second trap and this also was killed with ease. On the No. 3 trap, while shooting his twenty-fourth round, he had a towering in-comer. The first barrel hit the bird square enough, but to make sure of his kill, the doctor sent another load after it. The second barrel, which was carried the dead bird out of the bounds and in its fall it crashed through one of the west windows of the club house.

The doctor was chagrined, but his friends consoled him by saying he still had a chance of winning first money. Koegle brought down both of his birds in the first and second traps. He went to the third trap and drew a swift in-comer and filled it with shot. The bird, however, fell out of the bounds.

This left only Marshall with straight kills. His twenty-fifth bird was a left quarter. One barrel was enough to dispose of it, and the westerner was the winner of the Grand American handicap.

Mr. Marshall, the winner of the Grand American handicap, was born in Kentucky in 1857. He commenced to shoot at an early age and is now considered one of the best shots in the west. He has been mayor of Keithsburg, Ills., for twelve years and served in the legislature from the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh districts in 1889 and 1891.

THE FLOODS UNABATED.

More Breaks in the Levees—One Entire Levee System to Go to Pieces—Water Rushing Through a Town.

Helena, Ark., March 25.—Another break in the levee at Fifteen Mile bayou, nine miles below Modoc, is reported this morning. It is now over 500 feet in width and hourly increasing. Assistant United States Engineer Nott arrived from that point this morning and states that in his opinion all the White river levee system, from Modoc south will eventually go to pieces.

Charleston, Mo., March 25.—The Missouri river is within 2.8 feet of the danger line today and the indications are that it will go at least one foot higher by tomorrow morning. The bottoms, at the mouth of the Kaw river, are overflowed and the squatters have been compelled to take refuge on the bluffs. The Belt railway tracks are under water in places and serious trouble is feared. The Armour Packing Company has a large force of men at work to guard against damage by the expected overflow.

Assistant Secretaries Asked to Remain.

Washington, March 25.—There is no likelihood that any change in the position of assistant secretaries of the treasury will be made before April 1st, and probably not until later in that month. All of the assistant secretaries, Mr. Curtis and Hamlin—promptly handed in their resignations after March 4th, but Secretary Gage has requested them to remain until he can look over the ground thoroughly. Mr. Hamlin has informed Secretary Gage that he is anxious to return to Boston and resume his practice by April 1st, and in no event can he remain here longer than April 15th.

Appeal in the Joint Traffic Case.

Washington, March 25.—Attorney General McKenna has directed District Attorney MacFarlane, at New York, to take an appeal from the decision of the circuit court of appeals, delivered at New York last Friday, in favor of the Joint Traffic Association composed of eastern trunk lines. This case is closely allied to that of the trans-Missouri Freight Association in which the United States supreme court last Monday held that the anti-trust law was constitutional. The same questions are involved in the trans-Missouri case, with the addition that the Joint Traffic Association is charged with violation of the anti-trust clause of the interstate commerce act. The circuit court of appeals held that the United States had no right to go into court in an attempt to dissolve the association, with effect to the anti-trust or interstate commerce acts. It is contended at the department of justice that even the dissenting opinions of the supreme court did not sustain points sustained by the circuit court of appeals.

When the papers in the appeal arrive here the attorney general will ask the supreme court to advance the case so that it can be heard at the present term.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION

BILL INTRODUCED IN SENATE TO PROVIDE THEREFOR.

The Question of Credentials of Senators Appointed by Governors—The Committee on Elections Waiting for Vacancies to be Filled Before Taking up the Questions. The Bankruptcy Bill Taken up—The Tariff Debate General Debate Closed Save Two Hours on Next Wednesday.

SENATE.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Among the bills introduced and referred to one by Senator Foraker, republican, of Ohio, to provide a modern organization of the artillery of the army.

Senator Pasco, presented, in an amended form, the credentials of John A. Henderson as senator from the state of Florida, under appointment by the governor until the next meeting of the state legislature in April next.

Senator Hoar stated why no action had been taken by the committee on privileges and elections in the matter of the admission of senators, appointed by governors. He supposed that, by the retirement of its chairman, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, he (Hoar) being next on the committee, might act as temporary chairman; but he supposed that the matter of filling vacancies in committees would be settled in a day or two, and he had not thought it wise to call a meeting of the committee on privileges and elections with three or four vacancies in it. He would, however, call a meeting of the committee at once if senators interested in the matter desired action to be taken while these vacancies existed. His own opinion was that it would be better to wait until the committee vacancies were filled.

Senator Pasco disclaimed any idea of wishing to find fault with the committee on privileges and elections, and on his motion, Mr. Henderson's credentials were referred to it.

At 12:20 o'clock, on motion of Senator Davis, republican, of Minnesota, acting chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the senate proceeded to the consideration (with closed doors) of the article of the tariff bill.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the doors were reopened and the unfinished business—the bankruptcy bill—was taken up, being read in extenso. The reading of the bill occupied exactly one hour. Some formal amendments were offered by Senator Hoar and were agreed to.

Senator Nelson, republican, of Minnesota, offered a substitute for the bill which was also read in full and when it was concluded the senate at 4:20 o'clock p. m., adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This was the last day of general debate on the tariff bill in the house of representatives under the order adopted last week, but because Mr. Baileys throat would not permit him to speak this afternoon, an agreement was made to give two hours to general debate just before taking the vote next Wednesday, which will be occupied by himself and Mr. Dingley.

The proceedings were unusually interesting and they were listened to generally by a large number of members and crowded galleries. Speeches against the bill were made by Messrs. Talbot, democrat, of South Carolina; Clark, democrat, of Missouri; Maguire, democrat, of California; Gunn, populist, of Idaho; Simpson, populist, of Kansas; Cox, democrat, of Tennessee; McRae, democrat, of Arkansas; Lentz, democrat, Ohio, and Dearmond, democrat, of Missouri; and in its favor by Messrs. Tawney, republican, of Minnesota; Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania; Russell, republican, of Connecticut; and Egan, republican, of New York, members of committee on ways and means, and Grow, republican, of Pennsylvania; Curtis, republican, of Kansas; Colson, republican, of Kentucky, and Hawley, republican, of Texas.

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight, the night session to witness the last of the general debate, except two hours on Wednesday next, just prior to taking the vote on the bill.

Bridges Swept Away by the Floods.

Savannah, Ga., March 25.—A special from Albany, Ga., to The Morning News, says: With the exception, the bridge over the Flint river at this point, there is not a public bridge left in this county. The iron bridge across the Kincheefoonce creek, recently built jointly by Doughty and Lee counties, and costing \$8,000, was swept away last night without a vertige being left.

The bridge of the Albany and Northern railroad, across the same stream, went about the same time and this, with the absence of a bridge over the Flint recently knocked down by a lumber raft, places that road in a bad way. Traffic has been resumed on the Brunswick and Western and the Savannah and Florida and Western roads. Trains on the Columbia road will hardly be running before Monday, as there are several bad wash-outs on that line and the trackage across Northway creek is entirely submerged.

Newton, the county site of Baker, is a regular Venice, the people there being compelled to go about in boats. The freshet has done thousands of dollars of damage, and it will be some time before its effects will be overcome.

The Filibuster Trial.

The Jury in the Luis Indictment Take the Case—The Judge's Charge on the Points of Carrying Arms and Men to Cuba for the Insurgents.

THE LITTLE PLUMS

ON THE FUSION TREE NOW BEING SHAKEN DOWN.

The Board of Agriculture Raises no Salary—A Hitch in the Federal Judgeship. Candidate for Postmaster of Raleigh, Negroes Stirred up Over the Goldboro Asylum Matter—Many Townships to Levy Special School Tax—Delayed Decision in Satterfield's Case.

OUR NEIGHBOR BY THE SEA.

A Stranger's First Impressions of Southport—Some Suggestions to the City Fathers—The Many Natural Advantages of this Pleasant Town.

Southport, N. C., March 25.

Editors Messenger:

Robert Burns, the famous Scotch poet, gave expression to the idea that we could improve our condition by seeing how we were regarded by others. Not being strong on Scotch dialect I am not sure that the quotation is exactly correct but it runs about this way:

"Oh, wad some power, the giffle gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us,
Twad frae many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

Perhaps it is a wholesome thought now and then, to take a look at ourselves through another's spectacles, and on this idea I propose to give some of my impressions of Southport. If these lines should appear to criticize it will be with the kindest intentions.

While talking with a newly arrived Englishman, many years ago, I asked what impressed him most strongly on his reaching this country. His reply was: "The price of matches." They were selling for 5 cents per box then.

Under similar circumstances I should say the first and strongest impression I had of this pleasant little town was its darkness, its absolute Egyptian darkness on the streets after nightfall.

In vain we try to stem, a straight course down the street, from one corner to another, where we hope to find a friendly lamp post. The post was sometimes in evidence but not a ray of light other than the stars, save here and there a stray beam which escapes through a window shutter to somebody's parlor or sitting room.

It may be, it may be, that the inhabitants of Southport, being the descendants of a long line of pilots, do not feel the need of street lamps. It is said that a skillful pilot develops a sixth sense, in the power of knowing where his vessel is and how she ought to go even in the darkest night, as if by instinct.

But how is a stranger to know that in order to reach the post office from Harper's store he should steer south-west, half-west, until Bald Head light bears on his port bow, then put his helm hard a starboard, otherwise he will surely run aground of Pike's office.

If his course should be in the direction of the wharf, along the regular channel of Moore street, with the wind fresh from the southwest, he is expected to luff up sharply while the lights of the combination are just astern his starboard quarter or he will capsize somewhere in the neighborhood of the court house.

As a matter of fact, unless the stranger gets his bearings all right and leaves his head very often, the gulfless wayfarer with a limited knowledge of the stars will run aground of about every thing within reach, before he reaches the haven of his intentions.

It seems remarkable that a town of the size and importance of Southport should have no street lamps. We do not expect electric lights or even gas, but kerosene is cheap and good. The city fathers should wake up and illuminate. It would not only impress strangers more favorably but would be a comfort to homefolks, while its cost would be a mere bagatelle.

That the community is remarkably quiet and law abiding is proven by the fact that only one man, and well known, and only policeman required. Local opinion prevails here and those who are bibulously inclined are required to steer to the northwest, a mile or so, to slake their thirst.

Unlike any seaport town on the South Atlantic, Southport is on high ground, well drained, dry and well shaded. The streets are broad, level and well shaded by beautiful live oaks. These stand just where nature put them, as often in the centre as on one side of the streets. Between and among them the vehicles pass and in so doing make a serpentine track on its otherwise green surface. These live oaks are green all the year round and furnish a grateful shade in summer, while the high location of the town, facing the ocean, makes it delightfully breezy and pleasant. To one who wants a place to enjoy his dolce far niente there is here every requisite. These qualities, with the added attractions of the water, in the way of sailing, bathing and fishing, make Southport an ideal place for a summer resort, if it had a railroad.

In the matter of railroads they have had high hopes but the present condition of the projected railroad is not very flattering. Still it must come and it will come. Places of less size and commercial importance have secured roads and Southport will do so, too, if they keep on hammering at it.

With the road built the town would keep full of health and pleasure seekers all the year round, for winter sports may be had, in the way of hunting the wild ducks, turkeys and deer in the immediate vicinity. At present it takes more time and money to come here from Asheville, Charlotte or Raleigh than to reach New York from those places.

The magnificent harbor makes it a splendid place of refuge for all coastwise vessels bound north or south and a fine coaling station. These things are bound to come but they will come very slowly, unless we "get a move on them" and help to push the improvements along. We must not do too much waiting for something to turn up but do some of the turning ourselves.

Southport has many natural advantages and should grow into a large and important seaport, with a good foreign trade. That such will be the result I am fully convinced.

It is said that one may have the finest and most perfect invention or machine known and still the world will not run after it. The owner must advertise and push it to make it a success. It is the same way with a town; we must all unite to shove it along the road of progress or it will get there.

One potent factor in this way is a good home paper, its power to do good in the line of progress is incalculable. It builds up trade and keeps us in touch with the rest of the world. Trying to do business without advertising is said to be like winking at your neighbor in the dark, you know it but she don't.

A united effort on the part of our citizens here, in promoting the material prosperity of the town would certainly have good results. But of this more anon.

THOMAS C. HARRIS.

The Pope's Address to Americans.

Rome, March 25.—The pope gave an audience today to a number of Americans who are on their way home from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After celebrating mass his holiness pronounced an allocution, highly praising the Catholics of the United States, and distributed souvenir medals among the pilgrims.